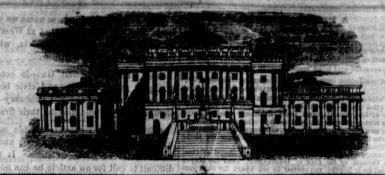
American



Telegraph.

VOL. I.-NO. 209.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 22, 1851.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, 7th st., opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall, BY COMFOLLY, WIMER & McGILL,

At Ten Cents a Week, or TWO CENTS A SINGLE COPY.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Term commences March 4, 1851, and terminates March 4, 1853. The First Session opens on Monday, December 1, 1851. MINEY GMA SENATE.

The Senate consists of two Senators from each The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. Since the admission of California, there are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators. The Senators who held over from the 4th of last March were forty-one, viz: eighteen Whigs and twenty-three Democrats. Of the twenty-one new Senators, three are yet to be elected from the following States:

California—Legislature Democratic.

Connecticut—Legislature to be chosen in

SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT.
Thigs in Italic; Democrats in roman—those marked are Free-sollers or Abolitionist; U., those elected union men; S. R., those elected as Southern or S. Rights men. Tennessee-Legislature Whig.

| Term | DELAWARE A. Bayard VIRGINIA.

1 John S. Millson, (S. R.)

2 R. Kidder Meade, (S. R.)

3 James F. Strother

2 R. Kidder Meade, (S. R.)

10 Charles J. Fusikner

3 Thos. H. Averett (S. R.)

11 John Letcher, (U.)

4 Thos. S. Bocock, (S. R.)

5 Paulus Powell, (S. R.)

5 Paulus Powell, (S. R.)

1 John S. Caskie, (S. R.)

1 John S. Caskie, (S. R.)

1 Akting Salmon P. Chase(F.S.) 1855 Benjamin F. Wade - 1857 John M. Berrien Wm. C. Dawson 1855 Henyamin F. Wade FENNSYLVANIA. 1856 James Cooper 1857 Richard Brodhead, jr. RHODE ISLAND. 1853 John H. Clarke 1855 Charles T. James SOUTH CARGIANA. 1853 R. B. Rhett (S.R.) 1853 John Bell . . - 1853 - 1857 TEXAS. 1853 Houston - -nas J. Rusk vote - - - 1857 ISSS R. M. T. Hunter (S.R.) 1853 number (P.S.) - 1857 Jas. M. Mason (S.R.) - 1857

Henry S. Foote (U.) - 1853 Jefferson Davis (S.R.) 1857 Messrs. Foote and Davis, of Mississippi, have resigned. Of the members elect, and those holding over, Whigs, and four Free-soilers. Of the Free-soilers, Hale and Seward were elected by a union of Whigs and Free-soilers; Sumner and Chase were elected by Democrats and Free-soilers combined. Dodge, (Democrat,) of Wisconsin; Fish, (Whig.) of New York; Foote, (Whig.) of Vermont; and Wade, (Whig.) of Ohio, are also put down by some as Free-soilers.

p. Wisconsin. - 1855 Isaac P. Walker - 1855 - 1857 Henry Dodge - 1857

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House consists of two hundred and thirty-three members and four Territorial delegates. These delegates, however, have no vote. Annexed are the names of the

1 John Bragg, (S. R.) 5 George S. Houston 2 James Aberrombie 6 W. R. W. Oobb 3 Samp, W. Harris, (S. R.) 7 Alex, White 4 William R. Smith 1 Robt. W. Johnson, (S. R.) GOSNECTICUT.

3 C. F. Cleveland

4 O. S. Seymour 1 Charles Chapman 2 C. M. Ingersoll 1 Edward P. Marshall DELAWARE. 1 George R. Riddle PLORIDA. 1 Dieard C. Cabell GEORGIA. 2 James Johnson, (U.) 3 David J. Bailey, (S. R.) 4 Charles Murphy, (U.) INDIANA 5 Wm. A. Richardse 6 Thomas Campbell 7 Richard Fates

2 Bernhardt Henn 1 Lincoln L. Clark KY.
5 Addison White
7 Hamphrey Marshall
8 John C. Bricklindag
9 J. C. Mason
0 R. C. Stanton

Ephraim K. Smart ternel Washburn, jr. Thomas J. D. Fuller

6. George T. Davis 7. John Z. Goodrich 8. Harace Mann, (F. 8.) 9. Orin Anoler 10. Zeno Scudder William Appleton 2 Robt, Kantoul, jr., (V.S.) 3 Junes H. Duncen 4 B. Thompson 5 Charles Allen, (F. S.) MARTLAND

4 Thomas Y. Welsh 6 Alexander Evans 6 Joseph S. Crittenas 3 James L. Conger

points.

From our many years experience in the express business, while connected with Mesers. Adams & Co., and our numerous advantages in other respects, (not the least of which is the confidence and patronage of the New York community.) we feel assured that we shall never cease to give the most entire satisfaction to our friends, the jewellers, bankers, and merchants generally.

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN. # H. H. Sibley, (del.) 1 Amos Tuck, (F. 8.) 2 Charles H. Penslee A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

4 Harry Hibbard

NEW FORK.

18 Preston King (F.S.)

10 Williard Ives

20 Timothy Jeukins

21 William W. Snow

22 Henry Bennett

23 Leander Baboock

24 Daniel T. Jones

25 Thomas Y. How, Jr.

26 H. S. Walbridge

27 William A. Sackett

Jr. 28 Ab. M. Schermerhorn

20 Jadeliah Hosjord

20 Reuben Robie

31 Freterick S. Martin

32 S. G. Haven

33 Aug. P. Hascall

34 Loccuso Burrows

NEW JEESEK.

112 John Welsh
13 James M. Gaylord
14 Alexander Harper
15 William F. Hunter
16 John Johnson
17 Joseph Cable
18 David K. Cartter
19 Eben Newton, (F. S.)
20 J. R. Giddings, (F. S.)
21 N. S. Townsend

RHODE ISLAND.
2 Benjamin H. Thurston

5 Armistead Burt, (S. R.) 6 William Aiken, (S. R.) 7 Wm. F. Colcock, (S. R.)

7 Meredith P. Gentry 8 William Cullom 9 Isham G. Harris 10 Fred. P. Stanton 11 Christopher H. Willi

3 George B. Meacham 4 Th. Bartlett, jr., (F. S.)

3 James D. Doty, (F. S.)

11

115

Whig States-7.

Kentucky, New Hampshir New York, Rhode Island.

-1848.

Whig.

*R. W. Weightman, (del.)

* Joseph Lane, (del.)

PENNSTLVANIA.

1 Thomas B. Florence
2 Joseph R. Chandler
3 Henry D. Moore
4 John Robbins, jr.
5 John McNair
6 Thomas Ross
7 John A. Morrison
8 Thaddeus Stevens
9 J. Glancy Jones
9 J. Glancy Jones
10 Miles M. Diumick
11 Henry M. Fuller
12 Galusha A. Grow (F. S.)
14 James Gamble
15 William II. Kurts
16 J. X. McLanahan
17 Andrew Parker
18 John L. Dawson
20 John Allisson
21 Thomas M. Howe
22 John W. Howe (F. S.)
23 John H. Wülker
23 John H. Wülker

1 Richardson Scurry, (U.) 2 Volney E. Howard, (U.)

*John M. Bernhisel, (U.)

1 David T. Disney
2 L. D. Cimpbell, (F. S.)
3 Hiram Hell
4 Benjumin Stanton
5 Alfred P. Egerton
6 Frederick Green
7 Nelson Barrere
8 John L. Taylor
9 Edson B. Olds
10 Charles Sweetser
11 George H. Busby

1 George E. King

1 Andrew Johnson 2 Albert G. Walkins 3 Wm. M. Churchwell 4 John H. Savage 5 George W. Jones 6 Wm. H. Polk

1 Charles Durkee, (F. S.)
2 Beni, C. Eastman

Alabama

York

Total thus far -

Democratic majority thus far -Democratic majority in 1849

Democratic gain - - -

lowing is the result thus far:

Delaware,

Maine, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania South Caroline

Texas,

A majority of the House is - - -

Democrats elected Southern rights men (21 Democrats and 1 Whig) Free-soilers

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

With regard to the vote by States, which only

occurs in case the Presidential election is re-

ferred to the House of Representatives, the fol-

STIMSON & CO.'S

New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express,

New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express,

CONNECTING with the swiftest and most responsible
expresses between the principal fowns in Maine, New
Hampshire, Termont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Lower Canada, New York State, Delsware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Indiana, Ohio,
Illinois, the Western States generally, the Mississippi and
Alabama river towns, and the prominent places in Georgia and the Carolinas.

Our facilities are so extensive and perfect that we can
secure the safe and speedy transportation of freight,
trunks, packages, and valuable parcels, from one end of
the country to the other, and between the most remote
points.

*Delegates from the Territories

| Daniel Wallace, (S. R.) | 5 Arm | 2 James L. Orr, (S. R.) | 6 Will | 3 J. A. Woodward, (S. R.) | 7 Wm. | 4 James McQueen, (S. R.) |

Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization. to Literature and General Intelligence.

THE undersigned propose to publish, in the City of Washington, a weekly newspaper, bearing the above title, and dedicated to a sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Giviliration, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country and mankind. They will endowor to impress upon the People and devernment of the United States and of the several States the importance of colonizing in Africa, with their own consent, the free people of color of this country, and such as may become free. They will communicate to the public all important information they may obtain in regard to the Geography Exploration, Resources, Commerce and Population of Africa; the state of the Slave Trade, and the measures bestampted for its suppression; and will enforce the duty of union among all Christian denominations in efforts to diffuse the knowledge of our Arts, Liberty, and Christianity, among the barbarous people of that Continent.

They will aim to render the journal an instructive and useful Family Newspaper, and to secure for its columns, as the public awor shall enable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit.

The Chaircian Statesman will be of the size of the Hows, General or Nettowal Era, and exceed in size the

as the public favor shall enable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit.

The Cheretian Statesman will be of the size of the Home Journal or National Era, and exceed in size the Intelligencer or the Union of this city; and, with but few advertisements, will be nearly filled with matter designed to be of interest to its readers.

It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper, and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best newspapers in the country.

Terms.—The Christian Salesman will be two dollars a year, payable in advance.

Postamisters or others, who may be pleased to act as voluntary agents, will be responsible to those who may pay over to them subscriptions; and to the order of such agents, or to any who may make remittances for the Christian Statesman, it will be supplied on the following terms:

terms:

Single copy for one year - \$2 00
Single copy for six months - 1 00
Three copies for one year - 5 00
Six copies for one year - 10 00
Twenty copies for one year - 30 00
Twenty copies for in months
The first number of this paper may be expected to appear early in August, and it is desired that those who are disposed to further its great objects, by their patronage should indicate their wishes before that time. Orders and communications, addressed (post paid) to Gurley & Good loe, will receive immediate attention.

R. R. GURLEY,

D. R. GOODLOE.

Colonization Rooms, Washington, June 11, 1851.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, held on the 10th instant, the Secretary laid before the Committee the Prospectus of a newspaper, to be called the Christian Satesman, and to be devoted "to sound morality in Politics, to the Union or the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country"—to be published in this city, by the Rev. R. R. Gurley and D. R. Goodloe; after the reading of which, it was

Resolved. That we cordially and earnestly recomment the Christian Statesman to the patronage of the friends African Colonization throughout the United States.

June 16— W. McLAIN, Sec. Am. Col. Soc.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

Owing to the late revolutions and counterrevolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the mewspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treaties to be furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains a correct and connected account of all the important political events of the Old World, as they occur, and learns the various conclusions drawn from them by the leading spirits of the age. The American publishers therefore deem it proper to call renewed attention to the works they publish, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, vis:

The London Quarterly Review,
The Entinumen Review,
The North British Review,
The Westminster Review,
The Westminster Review,
The Westminster Review, and
Blackwood's Enthument Magazing.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three greatest parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical; "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Elinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the lastgreat ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge. It was originally edited by his somi-misw, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted nuder that litle only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," It being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage, by this combination, of uniting

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 per annum. For any two, For any three, For all four of the Reviews, For Blackwood's Magazine, For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00 For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

52-Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post paid or franked, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

79 Fulton street, New York.

Entrance 54 Gold st.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parke-ville Hydropathic Institute, held fifth month 18th, 1850, Joseph A. Wester, M. D., was unanimously elected Regulent Physician in the place of Dr. Bexter, resigned. Having made various improvements, this institute is now prepared to receive an additional number of patients; and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical exand from it. Weder's well-known asia and practical ex-perience in Europe, (acquired under Vincens Preissnitz, the founder of the Hydropathic system,) and for several vears past in his country, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, (where he has had many patients,) the Man-agers believe the afflicted will find him an able and an

agers believe the afficient will find under the charge of a steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to Application for June 25 AMUEL WEBB, Secretary.

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Longuezo, Philadelphia.

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Puriswille Hydropathic Institute.
The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contain thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c., on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

in the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hun-jurposses.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hun-lred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart.
One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door;
the other two are cocupied by the servants.

The hydraut water is introduced into these cottages as
well as into the main building, and all the waste water
earried off by drains under ground.

carried of by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cealar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water works yard, surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the deache bath, which is a stream falling from a beight of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with machie tables, &c; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the nontrain of the patient using the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination.

Mar 24—

CHEPPARD & VAN HABLINGEN, No. 274 Cheanut

We beg leave to call attention to our California Express from New Orleans, and our Express between New Orleans and Mobile.

Offices: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and Discovers, Damask offices, St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and Table Cloths, Napkins, Moreens, and Worsted Damask.

Table Cloths, Napkins, Moreens, and Worsted Damasks.

JENNY GRAY.
A New England Sketch. BY ELLEN GRAHAM. CHAPTER H .- Continued.

The next day, a few minutes after the clock had chimed four, Miss Gray appeared at her new home, where she received the warmest welcome. Lucy was more intent on her plan than ever, when she saw the predestined pair together in the evening. She thought them the finest looking couple to be found in the region, and that it would be a downright shame if they did not please each other. Dick was tall, robust and hardy, with a countenance expressing energy and intelligence: eyes of dark blue, a brown, yet clear complexion, and a mass of dark brown hair shading his expansive forehead. Lucy was very glad to detect him gazing at Miss Gray several times as she was talking to her uncle with much animation, and felt sure that his belief in the want of sense prevalent among young ladies was somewhat shaken by her charming and sensible conversation. But Dick sat and spoke not a word. How strange that he should feel so shy and backward! Every word seemed to desert him if he made an attempt to speak, some invisible chain seemed

to fetter his tongue and close his mouth. "Surely," thought Dick, after returning to his own room, "I can't imagine what made me so stupid to night; Miss Gray will think me a per- fear, from the experience that has been had

went to drink tea with a neighbor, so the young people were quite alone. The sound of Dick's voice had scarcely been heard all day, and at tea time the spirit of silence seemed to seal his lips. Lucy began to feel restless, for she thought it time the first reserve had worn off. So in order to facilitate the acquaintance, she insisted on parching some corn after tea, calling Will, who was busy with slate and pencil, to help her to find the best ears of corn. Will thought his cousin very hard to please, for it was nearly half an hour before she found corn to suit her, so that the poor boy's teeth quite chattered with the cold. After she was satisfied, they proceeded to the kitchen to parch it, and Will had now a fine chance to warm himself, shaking the pan over the glowing embers. He was not allowed to stop till an enormous bowl was filled with the crisp kernels looking like snow-flakes, so white and feathery. Then a dish of apples had to be brought from the cellar, their rosy cheeks wiped carefully, though Will thought Lucy twice as long as she need be doing it. "All is going on right," thought the manœuvring damsel, as she entered the sittingroom, and found the couple conversing very sociably; Dick's tongue being completely un-loosed and very efficient from its late rest.

The days now passed swiftly away, the acquaintance progressed rapidly, Dick drawing in unconsciously the fatal poison. Sometimes he and Miss Gray sang together, a very dangerous thing for two interesting people to do, the union of voices having a powerful tendency to produce union of hearts. Sleep began to forsake Richard's fine blue eyes, he lost himself in very delicious reveries, sighed occasionally, and ex hibited various other alarming symptoms. His mother's fears were excited, and she busied herself preparing very elaborate decections to strengthen the boy's constitution. Dick's opin-ions on certain points began to change imper-ceptibly. He began to think singing-schools not quite such foolish affairs as he had said heretofore, and even thought he might be persunded to go the next night if Lucy teased him very much to accompany them. But no, the evening came, and Lucy did not even ask him to go, but proposed walking and taking Will for an escort. How vexations! He wanted to go twice as much as he did before, but about half an hour after their departure, he remembered that he wished to purchase a certain book, and started off for the village. On passing the ball, he thought he would just step in and hear them sing a few minutes.

Mr. Garland, the teacher of the singingschool, was a very prepossessing young man, a college student, who, by extra study in summer, was allowed to be absent from college in winter, which was spent in teaching in order to recruit his finances. Besides the singing school, he taught the village day-school, and also another class in music at Woodstock, a small village about five miles distant. He was a fine, active dashing fellow, full of life and spirit, and had gained the admiration of young Thornton the first time they met. Dick entered the hall un-observed, just as they had commenced some familiar tune, and were beating time. He found a seat in an unlighted corner, where he could see and be unseen himself. But his eyes did not wander long from one particular face, the centre of attraction for him. He felt half inclined to join the singers, at least be thought he would wait till the close and walk home with his cousin, for he began to think Will was no protection at all. His meditations were, however, cut short by Garland, who announced at the end of the tube a recess of ten minutes. Then followed a Babel-like confusion. Such a talking, buzzing, and moving—some burrying en masse toward the stove, others going out, while a few remained quietly in their seats, among whom were Miss Gray and Lucy. Dick was just thinking of emerging from his hidingplace and speaking to them, when his inten tions were forestalled by Garland, who remained chatting with the two young ladies until the

ten minutes passed away.
Young Thornton's sensations were by no neans enviable. At first he sat with his eyes riveted on the expressive features of the pretty school-mistress; then he felt a peculiar fluttering in the region of the heart; then he began to think Garland acted like the most conceited coxcomb in existence, and he wondered how Miss Gray could seem interested in the conversation of such a fellow. This state of mind was not improved by hearing a dialogue carried on in a very loud whisper between two young ladies who had wandered into his vicinity. "Look," said one, glancing toward the group

which occupied Dick's thoughts; "see how attentive Mr. Garland is again to night." "Yes," said the other; "did you ever see the like? I don't think he has had his eyes away from her ten minutes this evening. He will walk home with her to night, I know."

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH for at first. I always said singing-schools were humbugs, and I think so now more than ever; it's the last time I will be guilty of being at one

So thinking, he threw his cloak about him,

Day's Work vs. Contracts. The following appears as a communication

in the Republic newspaper of this morning: It is understood that, as soon as the founda tions of the Capitol extension are completed the balance of the work is to be done by contract. It may not be generally known that the work thus far has been performed by the day. Suchis the fact; and it is universally conceded— and, indeed, it has been the subject of frequent

It is to be earnestly hoped that the subject will receive the most careful attention before a decision is had as to the future method of prosecuting the work. There is reason to stupid to night; Miss Gray will think me a per-fect simpleton." Well, what if she does, Mr. Richard?

The next afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton went to drink tea with a neighbor, so the young ample evidence that no loss has been sustained. So far as the workmen are concerned, every consideration of justice and humanity is on the side of the day's labor plan. It is conceded that so far work was never better done; and, if I am correctly informed, the experienced and highly practical Commissioner of Public Buildings is decidedly favorable to the day's-work system. Nobody will question that the President is sincerely desirous that the work shall be done upon such system as shall, next to the interests of the Government, confer the greatest benefit upon those whose strong arms peck and rear the massive pile; nor do those who truly un-derstand the subject attribute any but the most honest motives to those who recommend the contract system. Let us have a full and fair investigation and understanding of both systems, and choose that which will insure the greatest fidelity to the Government and the largest benefit to those who do the work. J.

More of the Terrible Disaster at New

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 8 p. m.—Thousands of persons collected around the building to day where the melancholy calamity took place yesterday, by which so many unfortunate children lost their lives. Officers were stationed about the premises, in order to collect all the parts possible to aid in the coroner's investigation.

In the area into which the children fell, at east a cart-load of books, shoes, combs, hats, shawls, and other articles of clothing were found. The place was literally covered with blood. The clothing which belonged to the children was taken to the ninth ward station or recognition. Here the scene was heartrendparents, brothers and sisters were seen looking with tearful eyes, and were heard to lament most piteously as they espied some garment or little memento that belonged to their relatives. Some were perfectly frantic with

ber of men, who forced themselves into the building, and besought the children to fly for their ! m that the he fire, and that the walls were about falling. re, and that the walls were appearabled a jury, The coroner this morning empanneled a jury,

and they proceeded to the scene of disaster, carriages, to view the dead bodies, after which an adjournment took place until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, when an investigation will be gone into.

It is stated that the railing on the stairway was of so frail a nature as to scarcely support the weight of a man, much less the great pres-

sure caused by the affrighted children.

The following deaths are additional to those sent you yesterday :- Gertrude Van Buren, Henry Cares, Miss Bogart, Mary Marsh, Albert Lawrence, Thomas Ramsey, Catherine Coon, James Ryer, Julia Herschell, Louisa Allen, Fredericka Miller. Six more are reported dangerously wounded. Sixty-one are known to be

The police station-house presents the most corrowful aspect, and the upper part of the city wears a universal gloom.

A ROW AT THE GREAT MEETING IN PHILA-DELPHIA. - The Pennsylvania Statesman, (Demooratic anti-Buchanan,) of yesterday, says:

oting the fortunes of a few decayed politicians, terminated in a scene of disgraceful dishis address to Kossuth at Southampton. The intense indignation and virulence. The succession of shouts, hisses, halloos, and violent rushes towards the stand, which followed, and credible. were duly stopped by the stoppage of the gas, would have satisfied O'Brien-and Meagher, if they had been present, of the utter insincerity and emptiness of the formidable demonstration in their favor. It is rumored to day that Mr. Native American party. Query : will they take

"Well," replied the other, "I think she is just as much in love with him as he is with her."

Well," replied the other, "I think she is just as much in love with him as he is with her."

We have no doubt that, as soon as Congress meets, a demand will be which both parties were guarantied equal rights bick was by this time quite as uncomfortable as any one need be. "To be sure," he thought, "it don't take a great deal of penetration to see that she is pleased with him. But what do I care if she is, what is Miss Gray to me?" and he gave his head a slight toss, expressive of perfect indifference. "I'll go home and read this book. I don't see what I came here son, had a very narrow escape.

which both parties were guarantied equal rights and notives were dence, and for an account of all that transpired during the voyage of the Mississippi up and down the Mediterranean, and at Marseilles, and elsewhere. There is a great deal of mystification on this subject somewhere. Either the newspapers have been mystified and humbugged, or the government has. But even if it is all true it does not amount to much. read this book. I don't see what I came here son, had a very narrow escape.

[From the New York Herald.]
The Meeting of Congress.

The first session of the thirty-second Congress commences on the first Monday of December, which, in this instance, will be the first So thinking, he threw his contained and walked out of the hall as quietly as he and walked out of the hall as quietly as he came in. Poor Dick strode home at a wonderful pace, seized the book as though he really meant to devour it, and commenced its perusal; but it very strangely happened that he could read no forther than the first half-dozen lines. His thoughts flew off without his having the lift should take place earlier, it will be to give all hands an opportunity to mingle in the work.

all hands an opportunity to mingle in the work of the politicians in the Presidential election. The House of Kepresentatives consists of two hundred and thirty-three members, of which one hundred and seventeen are a clear majority. The gross number of the Democrats is one hundred and forty-three, or a majority of fifty-three, including Democratic Southern Rights men and Northern Free-soilers. Deducting all the impracticables of these classes, the Democrats it is probable will still the contract of the contract of

crats, it is probable, will still have a working majority, upon all party questions, of from twenty to thirty.

The first business of the House, after calling the roll, will be the election of a Speaker and Clerk, Doorkeeper, and Postmaster. These are fet offices: they always the results of the contract of the contra fat offices; they always bring into the Capitol a swarm of candidates; and a swarm on this occasion, may be assuredly expected. The most prominent candidates for Speaker are most prominent candidates for Speaker are Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, Mr. Disney, of Ohio, and General Bayly, of Virginia. The most conspicuous candidates for Clerk are Mr. Young, of Illinois, the last Clerk of the last Congress, Colonel Forney, editor of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, and Judge Potter, late a member of Congress from Ohio. Before the organization of the Liouse—that is to say, on or before Saturday evening, the 29th day of November, after dark; (caucuses are generally held in the dark)—there will be a caucus held in the Capitol, of the Democrats, to decide upon their officers. The Whigs may also hold a caucus, though it is The Whigs may also hold a caucus, though it is not likely any occasion will arise which they may be able to turn to any profitable account. If, however, the Presidential question should be mixed up in these elections, some sport may be expected in the rivalry for the inside track. All the hopeful Democratic candidates for 1852, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency-not less than fifty, in the aggregate—may be looked for in Washington, to assist in pulling the wires

and working the ropes.

In the Senate, the Democrats will have a majority of from twelve to fourteen; and deducting all who are likely to be impracticable as Northern or Southern ultras, they will still have an efficient working majority. There is some talk of a Democratic demonstration upon the principal officers of the Senate, who have been holding over from one Congress to another for a considerable time. The dignity of the for a considerable time. The dignity of the body, heretofore, has been so very high that they have scorned to make an office of the Senate, of even three thousand dollars a year, a mere thing of reward among the loaves and fishes. But among so many hungry Democrats turned out from the executive departments, to make room for still more hungry Whigs, there

will be very apt to be a foray upon the Senate.

The two houses will probably be sufficiently organized on Monday to announce to the President the fact of their readiness to receive any communication he may have to make; so that on Tuesday, the second day of the session, the annual message will most probably be read at each end of the Capitol.

After the message is read, we may expect that it will be vigorously discussed till Christ-

grief.

It is now stated that one principal cause of that it will be vigorously discussed an ounself mas, and especially, if not exclusively, upon the immense loss of life was the improper and the various international issues growing out of the various growing growing growing out of the various growing g the late terrible events in Cuba. mas till New Year's day, inclusive-all parties of both houses being miscellaneous frolio-there will be a suspension of hostilities. But, from the second day of January till the meeting of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions, in May or June, we may count upon the most terrific onslaught upon the Cabinet, and upon the most singular, incomprehensible and abominable bargains, in-trigues and huckstering among the various Presidential cliques, to obtain their particular ends. We shall have a time of it—no telling to what consequences it may lead; they are involved in darkness, mystery, and obscurity; but all the symptoms are now dis-cernible of a horrible squabble. The French, about the same time, expect a revolution. trust in Providence, as usual, to escape it; but, if Moses and the prophets have not deceived us, the Presidential election of 1852 will cause a most horrible rattling among the dry bones in this country. A new set of books will be opened upon the meeting of Congress. Old accounts will have to be squared up. Little is to be expected for cheap postages, steamships, or pro-tective tariffs. The people may be congratu-lated, if, after weathering through the long session till the decline of the dog-days, those Mexican claims, those Florida claims, the Cuba "As we expected, the meeting held on Wed-question, and the Presidential question, shall nesday evening for the avowed purpose of be settled without a revolution somewhere. The hastening the release of Smith O'Brien and his grand Olympian games begin with the meeting companions, but really for the purpose of pro- of Congress. The Lord save the Union!

A RARE INSTANCE. - The Worcester Pulladium order and tumult. Morton McMichael, in the states that an only son, sole heir to a wealthy course of surcharged remarks, undertook to be-rate the Hon. Robert J. Walker for the tenor of relatives to examine her papers, and finding Democratic speculators on public sympathy, as among them loose memoranda showing that she in duty bound, became so exasperated, that, af- had at some time contemplated making bequests ter the formal adjournment of the meeting, a to several persons amounting to fifty thousand regular Irish demagogue mounted the stand, dollars, has determined to pay over to them and pitched into Mr. McMichael with the most that amount, which he might just as well have

KOSSUTH AND THE MARSEILLES CORRESPON-DENCE. —The New York Herald says: We un-derstand that a large number of official letters are on file in the Navy and State Departments Tyler, since his warm reception at his gratui- and in private hands, containing a great many tous recall of the meeting, has expressed his determination of connecting himself with the Native American party. Query: will they take character of the difficulties which it is said took place between him and the American agents and officers an account of which was pub-CHAGRES.—It is stated that the difficulty between the American and native boatmen at Chagres has been amicably settled—a regular these letters, but its agents are letting it out in all true it does not amount to much.